tion and demography must be given an impetus the world over by the temporary concentration in close quarters of men from all the world who have been giving their life work to the same problems. It is delightful to contemplate this phase of the congress, because it is one of those shining instances of worldwide organization for the promotion of the peaceful arts, of which I am glad to say the number is growing every year, and in which the common interest of humanity is made conspicuous by contrast with the selfishness and isolation of each nation in the conflict of interests that are typified by our burdensome and ever-increasing preparations for war. Such congresses can not but make for the permanence of peace. They must create a deeper love of man for man. They do stir up in the membership of such a congress, having representation from all the world, a greater human sympathy, and offer to the scientific student who is willing to devote his life to the development of a truth that shall add to the health and comfort and happiness of his fellows, a reward that can not be measured in money but is to be found only in the consciousness of the highest duty well done. But while these things are true with respect to the world effect of such a congress, its local influence upon a country like the United States is much more marked and important in the impetus that it gives to all who are responsible for the health of the community either in their profession or by reason of their official and governmental responsibility. They must have in such a meeting as this, their ideas and their knowledge enlarged, and they must derive an inspiration for better and more enthusiastic work from the commingling of the greatest scientists of the world here, and their exchange of views, and from the very energizing atmosphere of the congregation. I should think that such a congress as this would increase the number of novitiates for the profession of medicine and surgery. Within the last fifty years, no profession has shown such progress, no profession has come near it in the development of its importance for the promotion of the health and comfort of mankind; no profession has offered to its devotees, in such measure, the priceless reward that comes to any one who has wrested from nature one of her secrets and by disclosing it to his fellowmen has furnished a means for their happier lives.

I congratulate the medical profession of the United States upon this great congress, whose coming here is due largely to their initiative, and the membership of which in large part represents the medical science of the world.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, I welcome you to America. I welcome you to Washington. I sincerely hope that your stay here may be as pleasant and agreeable as I am sure it will be useful to this country and to the world.

TWELFTH ANNUAL INTERCOLLEGIATE EXCURSION OF NEW ENGLAND

The twelfth Intercollegiate Excursion will be held in the vicinity of Meriden, Connecticut, under the direction of Professor W. N. Rice, of Wesleyan University.

Members of the party are invited to visit the geological and mineralogical collections of Wesleyan University, in Middletown, on the afternoon of Friday, October 18. At 6:30 P.M. a collation will be served in Fisk Hall, Wesleyan University. At 7:30 P.M. a meeting will be held in the lecture room of the Scott Physical Laboratory. A lecture illustrated with lantern slides will be given by Professor Joseph Barrell, of Yale University, on "Central Connecticut in the Geologic Past." After the meeting, the party will go by trolley to Meriden, and spend the night at the Winthrop Hotel. The price of lodging at the Winthrop Hotel for members of the party will be one dollar. Breakfast à la carte.

At 9:00 Saturday morning, October 19, the party will take a special car for Westfield. The trolley line follows in general the line of the great fault between Higby Mountain and Lamentation Mountain. The return from Westfield to Meriden will be made partly on foot, and partly by the special car which will be waiting at various points along the route.

Attention will be called to the drag dips and other evidences by which the line of the fault can be traced. The topographic effect of the fault can be seen very satisfactorily from the south peak of Lamentation, which will be ascended. The party will visit the site of the once picturesque Westfield Fall, and its little post-Glacial gorge. In a railroad cut near Westfield three small faults marked by drag dips can be observed. In the same vicinity can be seen evidence that the posterior trap sheet, at least in that vicinity, is a double sheet. Lunch will be taken at the club house at Highland. Price, seventy-five cents. Party will arrive at Meriden at 5:13 P.M.

The route is on the Middletown and Meriden sheets of the Topographic Map of Connecticut. Reference may be made to Davis's paper on the "Triassic Formation of Connecticut," in the 18th Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, and to Rice and Gregory's "Manual of the Geology of Connecticut," Bulletin 6 of the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey.

Meriden is on the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., between Hartford and New Haven. Middletown can be reached from Hartford or New Haven *via* Berlin, from Hartford by the Valley Branch or by trolley, from New Haven by the Air Line, from Meriden by trolley.

Every one is earnestly requested to inform Professor Rice as early as practicable, whether he will be present at the lunch in Fisk Hall Friday evening, and whether he wishes to engage lodging at the Winthrop Hotel, as well as whether he will be in the party on Saturday.

HERDMAN F. CLELAND,
Secretary

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.,
October 5, 1912

THE STUDY OF MALARIA

THE first expedition from the Tulane University School of Tropical Medicine to the tropics for the study of malaria was made possible through the kindness of an unknown friend of the school who, through Dr. Isadore Dyer, dean of the medical department of Tulane University, contributed a fund to finance the project.

The United Fruit Company, who have already contributed $25,000 towards the expenses of the School of Tropical Medicine, placed their steamships and other equipment at the service of the school for the transportation gratis of the expedition and apparatus. Colonel W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the Panama Canal Zone, with various members of his staff, placed all the material in his hospitals at the disposal of the expedition and extended every possible courtesy.

The personnel of the expedition consisted of two members of the school, Dr. Charles Cassedy Bass, assistant professor of tropical medicine and hygiene, and Dr. Foster Mathew Johns, assistant in the laboratories of tropical medicine and hygiene.

The object of the investigation was the cultivation of the malarial parasites *in vitro* which had already been accomplished by Professor Bass, but many details of which remained to be elucidated and confirmed.

In this the party obtained complete success. It was found that the malarial plasmodia can be grown in human serum, in Locke's fluid (from which calcium chloride is omitted) and in human ascitic fluid. In the majority of the cases dextrose must be added to the medium to secure satisfactory growth. The most favorable temperature for the cultivation of plasmodia is about 40° C.

Positive cultures were obtained from 29 cases of æstivo-autumnal malaria, 6 cases of tertian and 1 case of quartan. Cultures were carried on for four generations from the parent culture before the expedition left Central America, and can probably be maintained indefinitely.

The full report of the expedition may be found in the October number of the *Journal of Experimental Medicine.*

In addition to these researches the school has also carried out experimental work on pellagra, leprosy, beri-beri, blackwater fever, filariasis and other tropical diseases, which work will be found in the forthcoming first report of the school.

The school is under the direction of Dr. Creighton Wellman, formerly of West Africa and the London School of Tropical Medicine.